

## SLI

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.  
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,  
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope*.
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.  
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world  
unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very  
hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace  
the same, must have special regard, that their first founda-  
tions and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker*.  
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;  
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakespeare*.  
Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficul-  
ty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinc-  
tion, between things being troublesome, and being evils;  
when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to  
us. *Tillotson*.  
5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate and *slender*  
parts.  
At my lodging,  
The worst is this, that at so *slender* warning,  
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakspeare*.  
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool,  
*slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbutnot*.  
6. Not amply supplied.  
The good Ostorius often deign'd  
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips*.  
SLENDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.]  
1. Without bulk.  
2. Slightly; meanly.  
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed  
just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward*.  
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slen-*  
*derly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac*.  
SLENDERNESS. *n. f.* [from *slender*.]  
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.  
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slen-*  
*derness*, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.  
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent  
parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very  
fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the  
groffer lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton*.  
2. Want of bulk or strength.  
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its  
acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness*  
and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.  
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together  
with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have  
procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift*.  
4. Want of plenty.  
SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*.  
Silence! coeval with eternity,  
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,  
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slight* fast in thee. *Pope*.  
SLEW. The preterite of *slay*.  
He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians,  
and chafed Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest prin-  
ces, out of the country. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.  
TO SLEW. *v. n.* [See to *SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into  
threads.  
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of  
slew'd silk? *Shakespeare*.  
TO SLICE. *v. n.* [Iran, Saxon.]  
1. To cut into flat pieces.  
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little  
gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a fur-  
nace. *Sandy's Journey*.  
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and  
skull, pikes and *slicing* fwords, broad, thin, and of an excel-  
lent temper. *Hayward*.  
2. To cut into parts.  
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must  
*slice* one in two to keep her number just. *Cleveland*.  
3. To cut off.  
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,  
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay*.  
4. To cut; to divide.  
Ambitious princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
SLICE. *n. f.* [Iran, Saxon; from the verb.]  
1. A broad piece cut off.  
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and acrofs.  
so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued  
backs, doth great good to trees. *Bacon*.  
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in  
cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift*.  
He from out the chimney took,  
A slice of bacon off the hook,  
And freely, from the fattest side,  
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift*.

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2. A broad piece.  
Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on't,  
That lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope*.  
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.  
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice*  
of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Holwell*.  
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice*, clap the  
coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Mar*.  
SLICK. *adj.* [stick, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.]  
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glass  
fuses indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
SLID. The preterite of *slide*.  
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,  
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
SLID'DEN. The participle passive of *slide*.  
Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backslid-  
ing? *Jer. viii. 5*.  
TO SLID'DER. *v. n.* [slidderen, Dutch.] To slide with inter-  
ruption.  
Go thou from me to fate,  
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,  
*Slid'd* ring through clotted blood. *Dryden*.  
TO SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [Iran,  
ghibene, sliding, Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *sl-lithe*, Welsh.]  
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.  
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body,  
but communicate with the spirits in the pores of the body.  
*Bacon's Natural History*.  
Ulysses, Sthenelus, Tifander *slide*  
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham*.  
2. To move without change of the foot.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her,  
left thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney*.  
Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton*.  
He that once fins, like him that *slides* on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:  
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,  
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden*.  
3. To pass inadvertently.  
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slid*  
not by it. *Eccles. xxviii. 26*.  
4. To pass unnoticed.  
In the prince's I could find no apprehension of what I  
said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing  
*slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in mat-  
ter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney*.  
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.  
Thou shalt  
Hate all, shew charity to none;  
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,  
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare*.  
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,  
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden*.  
Rescue me from their ignoble hands:  
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,  
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden*.  
Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their  
eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts*.  
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.  
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of  
life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and  
dictates of right reason. *South*.  
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.  
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves  
into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope*.  
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow  
A work to wonder at. *Pope*.  
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change  
of feet.  
The gallants dancing by the river side,  
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller*.  
9. To fall by error.  
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot  
be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things,  
which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to  
*slide* into any error. *Bacon*.  
10. To be not firm.  
Ye fair!  
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson*.  
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.  
TO SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.  
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out such  
words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned  
by all fair disputants. *Watts*.  
SLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Smooth and easy passage.  
We have some *slides* or reliques of the voice or strings, con-  
tinued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling,  
which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History*.

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- Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease  
in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business, for  
people naturally bend to them. *Bacon*.  
2. Flow; even course.  
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have  
a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bac*.  
SLIDER. *n. f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.  
SLIGHT. *adj.* [slight, Dutch.]  
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.  
Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd to *slight*? *Shakespeare*.  
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,  
*Slight* is the subject, but the praise not small, *Dryden*.  
If heav'n assist, and Phebus hear my call,  
*Slight* is the subject, but not to the praise;  
If the inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope*.  
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.  
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some  
upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke*.  
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.  
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon*.  
He in contempt  
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton*.  
4. Foolish; weak of mind.  
No beast ever was so *slight*  
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hadribr*.  
5. Not strong; thin; as a *slight* silk.  
SLIGHT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.  
People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into  
*slights* or neglects. *Clarissa*.  
2. Artifice; cunning practice. See *SLEIGHT*.  
As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any  
thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has  
done that, which force of hand could never do. *South*.  
After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight*  
of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's,  
Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbutnot*.  
TO SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To neglect; to disregard.  
Beware lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command.  
*Milton*.  
You cannot expect your son should have any regard for  
one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke*.  
2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *slight* be the  
same with to *sling*.  
The rogues *slighted* me into the river, with as little  
remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare*.  
3. [Slighten, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius*,  
*Skinner*, and *Ansford*.  
4. To SLIGHT over. To treat or perform carelessly.  
These men, when they have promised great matters, and  
failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of bold-  
ness, will but *slight* it over, and no more ado. *Bacon's Essays*.  
His death and your deliverance  
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted* over. *Dryden*.  
SLIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.  
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence;  
with contempt.  
If my scrippick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes,  
I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle*.  
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.]  
1. Negligently; without regard.  
Words, both because they are common, and do not so  
strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but  
*slightly* heard. *Hooker*.  
Leave nothing fitting for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakespeare*.  
You were to blame  
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare*.  
The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction,  
and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of  
his pamphlet. *Atterbury*.  
2. Scornfully; contemptuously.  
Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,  
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force  
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips*.  
3. Weakly; without force.  
Scorn not the facil gates of hell too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton*.  
4. Without worth.  
SLIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *slight*.]  
1. Weakness; want of strength.  
2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.  
Where geotry, tide, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no  
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessities, and give way the while  
To unstable *slightness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
What strong cries must they be that shall drown to loud a  
clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *slightness*  
of our sleepy heartless addressees? *Dryden*.  
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy;  
with subtle covertness.

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- Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,  
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,  
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakespeare*.  
He, closely false and *slily* wife,  
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax*.  
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand  
treasure. *Devoy of Piety*.  
With this he did a herd of goats controul;  
Which by the way he met, and *slily* Role:  
Clad like a country swain *Dryden*.  
May hypocrites,  
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,  
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,  
Drink on unwarned, till by enchanting cups  
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips*.  
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips*.  
SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be  
used.] *Slender*; thin of shape.  
A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body  
into a henroost; and when he had stuf'd his guts well, squeezed  
hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estr*.  
I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seven-  
teen. *Addison*.  
SLIME. *n. f.* [slim, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any  
glutinous substance.  
The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakespeare*.  
Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen*.  
The vale of Siddim was full of *slime*-pits. *Gen. xiv. 10*.  
God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to  
dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make  
the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours  
and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh*.  
Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some con-  
cretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stir-  
reth little. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
And with Asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,  
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Now dragon grown; larger than whom the fun  
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,  
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd  
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,  
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton*.  
SLIMINESS. *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous mat-  
ter.  
By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced,  
which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer*.  
SLIMY. *adj.* [from *slimy*.]  
1. Overspread with *slime*.  
My bended hook shall pierce  
Their *slimy* jaws; and as I draw them up,  
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare*.  
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,  
That wou'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,  
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shak*.  
They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy*  
dryness. *Bacon*.  
The rest are all by bad example led,  
And in their father's *slimy* tract they tread. *Dryden*.  
Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*. *Arbutnot*.  
Shoals of slow house-bearing do snails creep  
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks  
In the sleek rind. *Philips*.  
The swallow sweeps  
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson*.  
2. Viscous; glutinous.  
Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,  
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,  
Hovering upon the waters, what they met  
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,  
'Toft up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton*.  
From their groins they shed  
A *slimy* juice by false conception bred. *Dryden*.  
The astrological undertakers would raise men like vege-  
tables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the  
kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence  
of the stars. *Benley*.  
SLIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Designing artifice.  
By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my correspondent can  
assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slimness*, which di-  
verts more than any thing I could say. *Addison*.  
SLING. *n. f.* [slung, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]  
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the  
stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of  
the strings.  
The arrow cannot make him flee: *slings* stones are turned  
with him into flubble. *Jab. xli. 28*.  
Dreads